

DOM PEDRO, EX-EMPEROR OF BRAZIL.

A despatch from Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, says: The United States of Brazil, constituting a federated republic of the different Provinces of the Empire over which Dom Pedro had ruled so long, is an established Government. Dom Pedro is on his way to Portugal, having accepted the situation with no attempt at forcible resistance; the flag of the new Republic has been adopted, and Brazil is as peaceful to-day as though no thought of Re-volution had ever aroused the feelings of her

people.

The overthrow of the Empire has been accomplished without the sac ifice of a single life, and the new Provisional Government is proceeding with its work as methodically and peacefully as though it had been in exis-

bence for years.

Dom Pedro submitted to the terms imposed on him by the new Government, and agreed to leave the country within twenty-four hours after he received the notice at four hours after he received the notice at his summer palace at Petropolis. He was offered \$2,500,000 in cash and provision for the rest of his life in the form of an annual pension of \$450,000, which is to be provided for in the civil list of the new Republication. lic. He promply accepted the offer, and came to Rio de Janeiro with his family to

ambark for Lisbon.

The imperial family at 3 o'clock boarded the Brazilian gunboat Parnahyba, which was still flying the imperial flag in the harbor. The Parnahyba transferred the imperior. fal party to the Alagoas, which steamed out of the harbor, conveyed by the cruiser Ria-chuelo and the gunboat Parnahyba, bound for Lisbon. Don Pedro and his family go into perpetual exile, their absence from the country being regarded by the leaders of the Republic as essential to the peace and welfare of the new Government.

The new flag of the United States of Bra-

zil, which takes the place of the imperial em-blem with its crown and coffee leaf, is com-posed of green and gold stripes, with a blue field, on which are emblazoned nineteen stars. It has been hoisted everywhere and is recog-

It has been hoisted everywhere and is recognized in every Province, with the exception of Bahai, from which reports come of opposition to the new order of things.

Not a life has been lost by the revolution which has overturned the Empire, and the only violence attempted was the shooting of the Imperial Minister of Marine; but his wound is not fatal, and he is now recovering. Business in Rio was suspended only twenty. Business in Rio was suspended only twenty-four hours, and an Empire was destroyed and aRepublic born almost before the general public was aware that anything unusual was go-

Provisional Government has announced that all obligations incurred by the Empire, at home or abroad, will be faithfully fulfilled by the Republic. The wrongs done by the Ministry of Dom Pedro will be righted by the new Cabinet, which is composed of men who have the confidence of the

people.

The leaders in control of the Provisional
Brazilians. Government are representative Brazilians, known for their patriotism and integrity. known for their patriotism and integrity.
Fonseca, the President, is recognized as a
brave soldier and an honest citizen. Barboza, the Minister of Finance, is able and honest, though poor. Bocayuva, Minister of
Foreign Affairs, is a journalist, an ardent
Republican, and a popular leader.
The new Government has issued a decree,
the five articles of which are:
First—The Republic is proclaimed.
Second—The provinces of Brazil, united
by federation, compose the United States of
Brazil

Third-Each State will form its own local

Government,
Fourth—Each State will send a representa-

tive to the Congress, which will convene shortly, and the final decision of which the provisional Government will await. Fifth—Meantime the Governors of the States will adopt means to maintain order and protect the citizens' rights. The nation's internal and external relations will be repre-

sented meanwhile by the provisional Govern-Dom Pedro, Ex-Emperor of Brazil.

Dom Pedro was born December 2, 1825. His father, Dom Pedro I., was the first Emperor of Brazil, and was the son of King John VI. and Queen Donna Maria I., of Portugal. The royal family fied to Rio when the French entered Portugal in 1807, and whan they returned the Prince Regent remained and became Emperor after the remained and became Emperor after the revolution of 1822. He abdicated in 1831 in favor of his son, the present Emperor, who was then only five years old, and returning to Portugal drove out his usurping brother.

Don Miguel, and enjoyed a short-lived

Dom Pedro was declared to be of age at fourteen by act of the Brazilian Legislature, and was crowned July 18, 1841. His reign and was crowned July 18, 1841. His reign has been fruitful of improvement on every hand, but the crowing act of all was the emancipation of the slaves May 14, 1888. This was done by the Brazilian Legislature during the regency of the Princess Isabella or the Countess D'Eu, the Emperor being in Europe for the benefit of his health when the ext of empreigation was rassed.

act of emancipation was passed.

Dom Pedro was married when seventeen years old to Theresa Christina Maria, daughter of Francis I, King of the two Sicilies. They have two children, the Princess Isabella and Leopoldina. The former has always acted as regent during her father's absence. Her husband is a member of the Bourges. e. Her husband is a member of the Bour-

bon family of France.

The Emperor of Brazil is well known in this country, having visited New York as the guest of Mr. Thompson, of New York city, in 1875. In return for courtesies ex-tended to him Dom Pedro conferred the title

of Baron upon the New Yorker.

Prince Leopoldo Augusto, grandson of the Duke de Emperor of Brazil, is a son of the Duke de Saxe-Gotha, brother of the Prince Consort and a first cousin of the Prince of Wales.
The young Brazilian Prince is well known in
New York and Newport, having visited the
United States on board the Brazilian warship

DISASTER IN MONTANA.

Six Men Killed and Two Blinded by an Explosion.

An accident resulting in the loss of six lives and the blinding of two men was caused by carelessness on the construction branch of the Northern Pacific, fifteen miles east of Butte, Mont. The men were at work blasting rock in a cut. They had fired a blast of giant powder that failed to explode, and as it was the hour for quitting work for the day and the men were suxious to complete the blast before leaving off a quantity of black powder was poured into the aperture. Instantly a terrific explosion followed with the results stated. An inquest resulted in a verdict of accidental death, the victim nselves being held responsible.

THE steamer Oceanica arrived at San Francisco recently from Yokohama. She beat the record by making the trip in thir-teen days, fourteen hours and six minutes.

THE NEWS EPITOMIZED.

Eastern and Middle States WILLIAM L. SMYTH was arrested on a charge of perjury in the New York city Dock Department investigation; the Secretary of the Board was discharged, the resignations of three dockmasters were accepted, and one dockmaster was suspended.

A COLORED desperado at Schraalenburg, N. J., shot and wounded an entire family and was himself fatally wounded. MRS. DELIA T. S. PARNELL, mother of Charles Stewart Parnell, has been in a state of destitution at her home in Bordentown, N. J., and her friends were appealed to for as-

ONE man was fatally hurt and several persons were injured in an accident to an express train near Pittsburg, Penn. Lewis C. Cassidy, Attorney-General of Pennsylvania under Governor Pattison, died at his home in Philadelphia.

The editors of the Weekly Press Association of Connecticut met at the Tontine Hotel in New Haven. Citizen George Francis Train made an address after dinner, and spoke for an hour.

THE 121st annual dinner of the New York Chamber of Commerce was held at Del-monico's and addresses were made by ex-President Cleveland, Justice Miller, Secreary Noble, Chauncey M. Depew and others.

South and West.

THE Farmers' Congress at Montgomery, Ala., adjourned, after electing officers and assing many resolutions. JUDGE PIERCE, of Leavenworth, Kan., has

lecided that the city ordinance that all fresh meat sold must be inspected on the hoof is nnconstitutional. Two freight trains collided at Manassas Junction, Öhio, wrecking both trains and killing Fireman James Murphy and Brake-man William Betts.

An immense mass-meeting of Catholics, led by Cardinal Gibbons, in Baltimore, declared for a license so high as to be pro-

hibitory in the case of low saloons. THE jailer at Kennett, Mo., was overpow-ered by a masked mob and Joe Gephart a burglar taken from his cell and lynched,

H. V. Philips, city editor of the Carthage (Mo.) Banner, accidently shot himself dead while cleaning a revolver.

The inauguration of Governor Moore and the new State Officers of Washington took place at Olympia with imposing ceremonies. A MAN named Engel shot Sophia Hoth, a waiter at the National House, Elgin, Ill., and then shot himself. Both died instantly. JUST as Miss Alice Jackman, of St. Louis.

was about to enter a carriage in that city, the was seized by two men and hurried into a closed carriage, which was rapidly driven away. Miss Jackman is heiress to \$30,000. THE barb wire mills of the country have formed a combine, with a capital of \$12,-000,000 and headquarters at Chicago.

FIFTEEN or twenty colored people were returning from a ball near Leeds, Ala., when they were fired on from ambush. Jim Smith was killed and Jack Johnson and Mary Black were mortally wounded.

THE county treasury vault was opened at Manhattan, Kan., and it was discovered that J. M. Fortner, the absconding treasurer, took all the county funds (\$40,000) with him

THE fast overland mail train arrived at San Francisco from New York, having crossed the continent in four days nine hours and forty-five minutes, actual running time.

THE General Convention of the Knights of Labor, held in Atlanta, adopted resolutions in favor of taking a hand-in politics, and in indorsement of Henry George's singletax land theories, and it was also resolved that hours of labor should be regulated by the demand.

A NATIONAL Convention of mineral-water firms met in session at Chicago.

Washington.

CAPTAIN BASSETT, the custodian of the United States Senate Chamber, has had eight new desks put in place to accommodate the Senators from the new States. THE International Maritime Conference at

Washington passed additional amendments to the Rules of the Road at Sea. PRESIDENT HARRISON has returned to Washington from his duck shooting ex-

THE delegates to the Maritime and Pan-American Conferences visited Annapolis, Md. THE four United States cruisers constitut-ng a naval squadron of evolution have ing a naval squadron of evolution have sailed from New York on a European cruise.

Many prominent people, including Secretar-ies Tracy and Noble, witnessed their depar-Upon the reassembling of the three Americans Congress, the Brazilian delegates did not put in an appearance and their absence was considerably commented upon.

ADVERTISEMENTS have been issued from the Navy Department for proposals for furnishing about 661 tons of steel plates for use in the construction of the United States armored battleship Texas.

THE International Marine Conference finished its consideration of the amendments to the Rules of the Road.

ORDERS were issued by Secretary Tracy for the vessels of the North Atlantic squadron to be put in readiness for sailing.

POSTMASTER-GENERAL WANAMAKER has written to W. J Arkell, of New York city, that the Assistant Attorney-General has decided that it would be illegal to use the backs of postage stamps for advertising purposes, and that therefore Mr. Arkell's offer of \$100, 000 a year, for the privilege cannot be ac-900 a year for the privilege cannot be ac-

Foreign.

Eight students have been arrested at Odessa. Russia, for rioting at a fufieral service. They had just returned from exile. Riots of students are frequent in Odessa, but the particulars are suppressed.

The plaster and cordage firm of A. W. Morris & Brother, of Montreal, suspended with liabilities of \$1,100,000. ONE THOUSAND mother-of-pearl buttonmakers in Vienna, Austria, went on strike for shorter hours and higher wages. A REVOLT against General Guzman, late Dictator of Venezula, has resulted in an over-

throw of his partisans and his recall as Am-bassador to European Powers. As a result of the visit of Emperor William the Sultan of Turkey has issued a proclamation granting amnesty to Cretan insur-

By the fall of a belfry at Olahujfalu, Hungary, six persons were killed and many injured.

The fiftieth anniversary of the production of Verdi's first opera has been celebrated throughout Italy. King Humbert and Prime Minister Crispi sent congratulatory despatches to the famous composer.

M. FLOQUET has been elected President of the French Chamber of Deputies.

THE conference on the slavery question opened at Brussels, Belgium. Baron Lam-bermont, Belgian Foreign Secretary, was elected to preside. Dr. Arendt, a German delegate, was elected chief of the Secretarial

THE German steamer Duburg, from Amoy for Flensburg, Germany, has been lost with all on board.

THE bodies of a man and his wife and their three sons were found in a well near Foggia, in Italy. All the members of a family living in the vicinity have been arrested. A vendetta had existed between the two

THE feeling caused by an election in Costa Rica, Central America, resulted in a riot in the streets of Port Limon and the death of THE Lower House of the Austrian Parlia-

ment has approved a project for a canal, starting at Vienna, to connect the Danube SEVENTEEN deaths have resulted from the

colliery explosion at Hanau, Germany. THE Canadian steamer Marie St. Croixton, Quebec for St. Roch, has been wrecked in a gale and Captain de Soulners and three

Ay association in London, cailed the Sunday Society, occupies itself with arranging the opening of private art collections to the public on the Sabbath. For several Sundays recently the Duke of Wellington opened Aps-ley House to those who wished to see its

CHINESE in great numbers are arriving at Mazatlan, Mexico, and are making their way to California and Arizona overland.

RECENT HAPPENINGS.

Interesting News from Different Parts of the Country.

A Man Murdered in His Buggy and Then Mangled.

George S. Eggerson, of Springfield, Ohio, went to Urbana to attend the funeral of a relative, driving to that place in a buggy. He left Urbana about 7 o'clock, and when next seen was dead.

About 9 o'clock William Wilson, a farmer. living three miles north of Springfield, had his attention attracted by a horse and buggy, because he thought the robe was dragging in the mud. He called out but received no re-ply, and going nearer was horror stricken to find that the supposed robe was a frightfully mangled man, whom he recognized as Egger-

Over the front axle, between the shaft and the right wheel, rested the right arm and shoulder. Beneath the axle, face downward, was the head. His body dragged along the ground, the feet rubbing against one of the hind wheels. The body was wedged in so tightly between the shaft and the wheel that tigntly between the shart and the wheel that it was with difficulty extricated. The spokes of the front wheel, against which the body rested, were entirely cleaned of paint. His limbs were frightfully bruised from striking the ground and two large gashes were cut in his back. The presence of these two woulds cannot be accounted for and were cut in his back. The presence of these two wounds cannot be accounted for and indicate foul play. He had no money of any amount on his person and could hardly have been the victim of persons desiring mere plunder. Evidences were to the effect that some enemy, with whom he had trouble, is responsible for his death.

A Chinaman's Tempting Bribe.

Customs Inspector Reynolds, of San Francisco, has refused a tempting bribe offered by a Chinaman if he would steal a part of the records kept in the Chinese Bureau at the Custom House. The Celestial who offered the bribe was Leong Sing, a sleek, portly pagan, who had been hanging around the federal courts since the habeas corpus route became a favorite one through which the became a favorite one through which the man dealers railroaded their property. Two thousand dollars was offered to Reynolds as

an inducement to get the desired books.

The records that were so much desired by the Chinese are the only ones that stand be-tween the country and a flood of coolies. The records contain the names of all Chinese who left the country from 1883 until the passage of the Exclusion act and the names of all Chi-nese who left the country and those who re-turned between 1878 and 1882. Were they

turned between 1878 and 1882. Were they gone there would be no means of combating Chinese testimony on these points.

Sing is supposed to have made the offer on behalf of a Chinese syndicate of man dealers. His offense is not punishable by statutes, but it will lead to a close watch over the records

Indians Ready to Fight.

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The Mille Lacs Indians of Minnesota armed themselves in preparation for a fight with the settlers, and it was feared there would be trouble of the most serious character. They ceded a portion of their lands to the United States through the Chippewa Commission, but they complained that since the treaty was signed white settlers in large numbers have squatted on some of their best tracts. Shaw Bosh Kung, the chief of the Mille Lacs now nearly ninety years old, arrived

Shaw Bosh Kung, the chief of the Mille Lacs, now nearly ninety years old, arrived in Little Felts accompanied by several of the Chippewa braves. They insisted that the white settlers should vacate until the Indians selected their lands in severalty. Shaw Bosh Kung said: "We are old but not foolish, and will not be robbed of our homes." The squatters were notified to leave the preservation. ters were notified to leave the reservation at once, and it was expected a company of regulars would be sent there from Fort Snelling to enforce the order and prevent the Indians from killing the whites.

An Insane Mother's Deed. Mrs. Nathaniel Strang, of Pulaski, Mich., tried to kill herself and her daughter with aconite, saying that she feared that murderers were after them. A doctor saved the woman, but Mrs. Strang remained in a state of great nervous excitement. During the temporary absence of Mr. Strang she filled two tumblers with a solution of Paris green and, handing one to her daughter Maud, aged eighteen, and taking the other herself, she drank her own dose and forced the girl at the muzzle of a revolver to also swallow the draught. Physicians were called, but

the draught. Physicians were called, but the poison had done its work.

Mrs. Strang died at about midnight in horrible agony, and Maud died an hour or two later. Maud insisted to the last that her mother had forced her to drink the poison and said she did not want to die, and she begged piteously of her friends and the physician to save her life.

After Forty Years.

Mrs. Stella Seving and Alexander C. Lanier, oldest son of the founder of the banking firm of Winslow, Lanier & Co., have been married at Indianapolis. Mrs. Seving had been a widow six months. She and th present bridegrom became engaged over forty years ago at the town of Madison, Ind. Lan-ier went to Europe and when he returned he found her married to another. It is said that he took a vow never to marry another

Poisoned From Smelting Works. The western suburb of Cheltenham, Mo., has been thrown into a state of panic by the information that the death of several people had been traced to arsenical poisoning from well water. It was asserted that the arsenic originally came from the Cheltenham Smelting of the property of the ing and Refining Works. In the refining of ores at the works large quantities of arsenic are used. Five persons died from this poison-

A MANIFESTO ISSUED.

Declaration of the New Brazilian Government-Dom Pedro's Letter. The manifesto of the Republican Govern-

ment of Brazil, issued a few days after the overthrow of the Empire, is a follows:

"Fellow Citizens: The people, the army and navy, and the provinces have now decreed the fall of the imperial dynasty and the suppression of the monarchical system. This patriotic revolution has been followed by the formation of a provisional Government, whose first mission is to guarantee order, liberty and the rights of the citizen.

order, liberty and the rights of the citizen.

"The formation of this Government until a definite Government has been named has been made with full regard to the most competent material. The Government is simply composed of temporary agents, who will govern and maintain peace, liberty, fraternity and order. The attributes and extraordinary faculties invested are for the defense and integrity of the country and the preservation of public order.

"The provisional Government promises to to use all means in its power to guarantee se-

to use all means in its power to guarantee se-curity of life and property to all the inhabit ants of Brazil, native and foreign, and respect for political opinions, excepting the exigent modifications necessary for the good of the country. The army and navy, the ordinary functions of the Department of Justice, the civil and military administrations, will continue under their existing organizations, and respect for those holding position

will be maintained.

The Senate and State Council are abolished and the Chamber of Deputies is dissolved. The Provisional Government recognizes and acknowledges all national compro-mises under the late Government, and all agreements with foreign powers. The pub-lic debt, internal and external, will be re-spected; also all existing contracts and obligations legally made. "Deopora Fonseca,

"Chief of the Provisional Government."
Emperor Dom Pedro made the following reply to the communication of the new Government informing him of his deposition:
"In view of the address handed me on the 7th inst. at 3 o'clock P. M. 1 resolved to jubmit to the command of circumstances, to leave with all my family for Europe to-morrow, leaving this beloved country, which I have tried to give firm testimony of my affectionate love and my dedication during nearly half a century as Chief of the State. I will always have kindly remembrances of Brazil and hopes for its prosperity. "D. Pedro De Alcantara. "To the Provisional Government."

Monaco, to which only consuls are accredited, has a big diplomatic corps in the rest of Europe, and its diplomats display a profusion of gold lace and titles purely for the honor of serving the principality gratis.

MARY G. CALDWELL,

The Young Woman Whose Munificence Established a University.

Mise Mary Gwendolen Caldwell, whos gift of \$300,000 resulted in the establishment of the new Catholic University at Washington, is the granddaughter of James H. Caldwell, once an actor and afterward a successful manager, builder of theatres and business man. He was born in England in 1793, and coming to America in 1816 made his first appearance at Charleston. In 1817



e managed a theatre in Washington. Sub-sequently he built a theatre in Petersburg, Va.; then went to New Orleans, where he built the first theatre for English performances ever erected there.

Mr. Caldwell lived in New Orleans until

1863, when the fortunes of war drove him to New York, where he soon afterward died.
William Shakespeare Caldwell, the son who inherited the large fortune left by Mr. James I. Caldwell and increased it by his own inhustry and foresight, lived for a time in Richmond, Va., where he became noted for his liberal benefactions to Catholic instituis liberal benefactions to Catholic institu-tions. Subsequently he resided in Louisville, Ky. He died about ten years ago, leav-ing an ample fortune to his two daugh-ters. His wife, the mother of Miss Cald-well, was a member of the Breckinridge fam-ily. She died some wave before her hus. ily. She died some years before her hus-band's death. Miss Mary Gwendolen Caldband's death. Miss Mary Gwendolen Caldwell is about twenty-five years old. She was educated at the Academy of the Sacred Heart at Manhattanville, N. Y. After graduating she traveled for some years in Europe. Since then she has made her home in New York city, though much of her time has been spent in Washington, where she is well known in society. Miss Caldwell's sister has since added a gift of \$50,000 to the university fund. The fortune which Miss Caldwell and her The fortune which Miss Caldwell and her sister inherited is estimated at \$4,000,000.

Miss Caldwell's name has been conspicuous

miss Calqueer's name has been conspicuous in the newspapers lately on account of the publicity given to the negotiations contemplating her marriage with Prince Murat in Paris. As announced in the press dispatches the negotiations were broken off because of the dissatisfaction of the Prince and his relathe dissatisfaction of the Frince and his relatives with the financial provision Miss Caldwell proposed to make for her husband. Miss Caldwell insisted on retaining the management of her own fortune, allowing her husband \$10,000 a year.

A REMARKABLE FORGER,

He Dupes People Right and Left for Years With Consummate Ease.

Developments in the case of B. S. Barrett, a business man at Cleveland, Ohio, indicate that he conducted the most colossal system of forgery in the history of the State. Notes were made wholesale, and disposed of in all directions. Barrett duped his clerks, played on the confidence of his church associates, unloaded the worthless specimens of his penmanship on his personal friends, swin-dled the banks and defrauded manufacturers dled the banks and defrauded manufacturers of thousands of dollars. His operations were conducted with consummate skill, the outgrowth of long practice, and for years he met with the greatest success. Notes have been duplicated anywhere from one to ten times, and he found a ready market for every set he made. He seemed to have allowed exceedingly liberal discount, and stated his case as a smoothly that he met with no diffioothly that he met with no difficulty in having all his forgeries "shaved." The latest estimate of Barrett's indebtedness ces it at \$100 000. Barrett left for part

MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC.

DAVE WAMBOLD, the old time minstrel, is

HENRY IRVING is contemplating a trip A. C. Gunter is preparing his novel, "Mr. Potter of Texas," for the stage.

PATTI, it is said, is not creating the same sensation as at her last visit in London, there being unoccupied spaces in the hall at her last two performances.

W. S. GILBERT is enraged over a decision of two English Judges which permits the manager of a music hall to introduce in his place verses from his "Les Brigands." "THE PRINCE AND PAUPER," the new play

which has been written for little Elsie Les-lie, is to be produced at the Park Theatre in Philadelphia during Christmas week. THE Cambridge Theatre, in London, now almost completed, is to be the scene of the production of Sir Arthur Sullivan's long-talked-of grand opera, for which Julian Sturgis has agreed to supply the libretto.

"THE CANDIDATE," which Justin McCan thy wrote, and which was played in New York city for the first time by Mr. Wyndham and his Criterion Theatre Company the other night, is a very witty and amusing perform-

W. H. CRANE is said to have achieved an emphatic success in his new play, "The Sena-tor," by the late D. D. Lloyd and Sydney Ro-senfeld, which recently received its American christening at the Olympic Theatre, St. Louis

VICTORIEN SARDOU and Jules Massenet are engaged on a new opera for the Grand Opera, Paris. Sardou, who is recognized as the leading dramatist of France, is writing the libretto, while Massenet is setting the words

to music. MADAME ARNOLDSON ROSSIGNOL signed MADANE ARNOLDSON KOSSIGNOL Signed a contract with M. Strakosch at Montreux, Switzerland, for fifty presentations in America. She will receive \$50,000, and M. Strakosch will pay all the travelling expenses of a

suite of eight persons. An American amateur recently offered \$12,000 to the municipality of Geneva for the violin of Paganini, which is religiously pre-served in the city museum as a memento of the gifted musician. The instrument was made in Cremona in 1709.

MRS. KENDAL always appropriates to her-self the first twenty dollars taken in at any the arre where she plays. She changes the money into gold, and this, with her share of the receipts—also changed into glittering coin—is sent over to England for safe keeping.

BRONSON HOWARD thinks that "Shenan Bronson Howard tunks that Shehaldoah" is to be his most profitable play. It is being played simultaneously in three cities—New York, Chicago and San Francisco. Mr. Bronson has an interest in the productions, which may bring him a greater profit than the royalties which he has usually received the royalties which he for the use of his plays.

THE Turkish ambassador in Paris has pr The Turkish ambassador in Paris has protested to the French Government against the production of De Bornier's play of "Mahomet," founded upon the life and adventures of the founder of Islam, which has been accepted by the Theatre Francaise. He has only succeeded in obtaining the assurance that no disrespect shall be shown to Mahomet's memory. met's memory.

met's memory.

A PARAGRAPH printed on the programme of the Union Square Theatre, New York, says that the third act of "Helene" enables Clara Morris "to bring into play her magnificent powers of portraying intense suffering." This is the whole motive of the piece, which can only be gratifying to the most morbid imagination. It is literally a case of trying to exact pleasure from pain. to exact pleasure from pain. THERE is considerable literary talent in the theatrical profession. No sooner has Fanny Rice announced the publication of her book. Rice announced the publication of her book, "People I Have Met on the Stage," than Blanche Marsden follows suit by heralding the near completion of a folio of letters to be called "Miss Mirman's Cloak." Other actresses are about to follow suit, and before long there may be ? wholesome desertion from the stage to the ranks of literature.

THE INTERNAL REVENUE.

Facts and Figures From the Commissioner's Report.

Nearly \$140,000,000 Collected in the Last Fiscal Year.

Hon. John B. Mason, Commissioner of Internal Revenue, has submitted to the Secretary of the Treasury a report of the operations of the Internal Revenue service for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1889. The aggregate receipts for the last fiscal year were \$130,894,434, or \$8,667,958 more than the re-ceints for the previous year. The receipts ceipts for the previous year. The receipts for the first three months of the previous fiscal year aggregated \$34,684,526, an increase of \$3,470,807 as compared with the cal year aggregated \$94,054,050, an increase of \$3,470,807 as compared with the receipts for the corresponding period of the last fiscal year. The Commissioner says that if this ratio of interest is maintained, the receipts for the present fiscal year will amount to over \$142,000,000. He does not, however, think that water will be the core and he estimates the such will be the case, and he estimates the collections for the current year at \$135,000,000. The increased collections were mainly on spirits distilled from materials other than apples, peaches or grapes. The only object of taxation showing a decrease during the first quarter of the present year is oleomargarine, which dropped from \$148,623 in 1888 to \$124,730 in 1889. The total cost of collection during the past fiscal year was \$4,185,729, a fraction less than 3.2 per cent. of the amount collected. The Commissioner estimates the total eveness of the service for the mates the total expenses of the service for the

mates the total expenses of the service for the next fiscal year at \$4,268,590.

The increase in the quantity of tobacco and snuff and in the number of cigars and cigarettes was: Manufactured tobacco, 11,535,636 rettes was: Manufactured tobacco, 11,535,636 pounds; snuff, 628,631 pounds; cigars, 22,658, 990; cigarettes, 288,789,860. The export account shows an increase in manufactured tobacco of 118,183 pounds, an increase in the number of cigars of 266,700 and an increase in the number of cigarettes of 65,909,950. The number of cigars imported during the year was 90,087,407. The value of the manufactured tocacco imported was \$70,353.

The total number of special taxpayers is given as \$30,134, of whom 590,013 are dealers in manufactured tobacco.

in manufactured tobacco.

The number of gallons of spirits produced from grain during the year was 87,-887,456 gallons, showing an increase of 19,-499,296 gallons over the product of the previous year, or 4,161,150 gallons more than the average produced (83,726,306 gallons) for the left top. years. last ten years.

The quantity of rum distilled from mo-

The quantity of rum distilled from mo-lasses during the year was 1,471,054 gallons, showing a decrease of 420,192 gallons from the product of the previous year, or 416,-510 gallons less than the average product (1,887,564 gallons) for the last ten years. The quantity of distilled spirits in the United States, except what may be in cus-toms bonded warehouses, on October 1, 1889, was 102,652,982 gallons, the average stock of each retail liquor dealer in the United States is estimated at 150 gallons.

each retail liquor dealer in the United States is estimated at 150 gallons.

The average monthly production of oleomargarine during the fiscal year was 2,972,002 pounds; the average monthly production for the previous year was 2,860,460 pounds, and the average monthly production during the eight months ended June 30, 1887, was 2,711,828 pounds. There was increase in the number of persons engaged in the sale of oleomargarine during the fiscal year ended, as well as an increase in the production of the article. Tables in regard to oleomargarine show that there has been an increase from year to year in the production for consumption both at home and abroad.

ARMY DESERTERS.

The Annual Report of Major-General Schofield.

The annual report of Major-General Schofield, commanding the army, to the Secretary of War, has been made public. He pays especial attention to the desertion question. He says:

tion. He says:

"The causes of discontent which lead to desertion from the army are numerous. They have been sought diligently for years, and many of them have been removed. Some of them are probably beyond the reach of any remedy. One of these is the naturally disconted disposition of the men who are led by that feeling alone to seek change from the monotony of bread winning in any civil pursuit, by entering the supposed less arduous service of the United States. When such men find that soldiers no less than civilians. service of the United States. When such men find that soldiers, no less than civilians, must work, their feeling of discontent returns and they resort to the only means by which they can make another change. These men rarely desert when engaged in an active campaign, however great the hardships and privation or severe the discipline may be. It is the ordinary labor and routine of military duties which inspire them with discontent.

PROMINENT PEOPLE. GEORGE BANCROFT is the oldest living

hem with discontent.

graduate of Harvard. KING CARLOS I., of Portugal, is anxious o modernize his country.

BISMARCK has attended but two operatic

performances in twenty-four years. HENRY FIELDING DICKENS, third son of the novelist, is a very successful lawyer in

ROSA BONHEUR, the famous artist, says that she has painted her best pictures since she was fifty. John G. Whittier says he expects to live to see the age of 100 years, though he is not

anxious to do so. SECRETARY PROCTOR, since taking up his residence in Washington, has earned the title of "The Silent Man."

Mr. GLADSTONE has written a paper on "The Impregnable Rock of Holy Scripture," to be published next year. EX-UNITED STATES TREASURER SPINNER

is engaged upon a book on American finance. He is eighty-eight years old. Miss Lincoln, daughter of Minister to England Robert Lincoln, has become the acknowledged belle in London.

GENERAL JOE JOHNSTON is President of the Aztec Club, a society composed of officers who were in the Mexican War. SECRETARY BLAINE has written for a

forthcoming number of a popular magazine a paper for "young politicians." EMPEROR WILLIAM, of Germany, is the first reigning monarch who has visited Constantinople since the fifteenth century. THE President when he takes his evening

stroll about Washington is said to wear the best overcoat and the worst hat in the city. THE Comte de Paris, pretender to the throne of France, being an exile, was unable to attend the funeral of the King of Por-SAMUEL EDISON, the father of the inventor,

is a well-preserved man of eighty-six, who lives in a modest house at Fort Gratiot, DAVID DENNISON CONE, who was for a time General Grant's private secretary, was locked up in Washington recently, a raving

COLONEL CASSIUS M. GOODLOE, who was killed in Lexington, Ky., could have had the Russian mission after Mr. Rice's death had be desired it

he desired it.

from Bright's disease. It is reported that the extension of his trip to Egypt was recommended by his physicians. PARNELL, the Irish leader, was once a member of Magdalene College, Cambridge, but took offense at being disciplined, and left early in the course.

THE Prince of Wales is said to be suffering

COUNT VON MOLTKE has determined to pass the winter in Italy, its milder climate being more beneficial to his health than that of North Germany. PRESIDENT CARNOT, of France, watches things closely, but does not work. He says it is not a President's business to drudge in

JOHN L. BLAIR, the New Jersey railroad king, who recently testified that he was worth \$40,000,000, says that he owes the foundations of his fortune to trapping.

his office like a clerk.

A REMARKABLE revival began in the panitentiary at Kingston, Ontario. Between eighty and 100 of the leading burglars, forgers, counterfeiters, pickpockets, etc., were converted. Hunter and Crossley, the Cana-dian evangelists, conducted the meetings.

THE NEW STATES.

First Governors of Washington and Montana-Their Careers.

GOVERNOR FERRY, OF WASHINGTON.

State. During these years he was a member of Governor Yates's staff as Assistant Adju-tant-General, with rank of Colonel, and as-

tant-General, with rank of Colonel, and assisted in organizing, equipping and sending into the field a large number of Illinois regiments. In 1869 he was appointed Surveyor-General of Washington Territory, and reappointed in 1876. All of these appointments were conferred upon him by President Grant. He served as Governor until November, 1880, when he moved to Seattle and became a member of a prominent law form.

came a member of a prominent law firm. In September, 1887, he retired from the prac-

September, 1887, he retired from the practice of the law and entered the Puget Sound National bank as Vice-President, which position he now occupies. On the 4th of September last he was nominated by the Republican party for Governor of the State, and on the first day of October was elected by more than 8000 majority.

Joseph K. Toole, the Governor of Montana, was born in Savannah, Mo., May 12th, 1851. He received his education in the public schools of St. Joseph, Mo., and at the Western Military Academy at New Castle, Ky., of which General E. Kirby Smith was principal. Choosing law for his profession, he was adwitted to the Bay and he awar june consisted to the Bay and he awar june con-

choosing law for his profession, he was au-mitted to the Bar, and has ever since con-tinued his practice. Entering enthusiasti-cally into political life, he was elected Dis-trict Attorney of the Third Judicial District

of Montana in 1872, and was re-elected in

GOVERNOR TOOLE, OF MONTANA.

was

Elisha P. Ferry, the Governor of the State of Washington, was born at Monroe, Mich., August 9th, 1825. He studied law there and at Fort Wayne, Ind., and was admitted to the bar in 1845, at the age of twenty years. In 1846 he removed to Waukegan, Ill., where he engaged in the practice of his profession. He resided in that place until July, 1869, when he removed to the Territory of Washington. He was the first Mayor of the city of Waukegan. In 1852 and in 1856 he was Presidential Elector for the district in which he resided. He was a member of the resided. He was a member of the stitutional Convention in Illinois 1861. From 1861 to 1863 he Bank Commissioner he resided. Constitutional

Mich. A Swede named Olsen was instantly killed and two Finns fatally injured. GILBERT A. PIERGE, Republican, was of the North Dakota Legislature, cation of the Federal Constitution was celebrated at Fayetteville.

Ward of Chicago. Four families in oneblock have lost eleven children. Defective sewerage is the cause.

THE tenth annual convention of the-Women's National Association was opened at Newark, N. J.

THE President has appointed Dennis Egan, of Florida, to be Collector of Internal Revenue for the District of Florida; Ross Guffin, of Misssouri, to be Surveyor for the Port of Kansas City, Missouri, and Augustus Shaw, of Indiana, to be Deputy Third Auditor of the Treasury.

THE representatives of important railroads in the United States met at Washington toconsider the present system of freight classification and to discuss improvements to be. made therein.

LETTERS received from Dr. Peters, the German explorer in Africa-recently reported massacred-indicate that up to late date he was still alive and that the accounts

amnesty to the Creten revolutionists. THE Canadian Treasury has been de-

whisky. IT is stated that Queen Victoria has invited Dom Pedro, the deposed Emperor of Brazil,

to visit her at Windsor. THE National Palace at San Salvador has been completely destroyed by fire. The Government archives were totally consumed.

to Save Them. A frightful accident occurred at Middle Creek colliery, Penn., by which four men were fatally injured. A blast fired in a breast cut and ignited a "leader" and this breast cut and ignited a "leader" and this, fired a large quantity of loose coal and threatened the destruction of the mine. A force of filteen men was put at work to extinguish the flames and while they were at work a mass of coal fell, burying four of their number at the face of the burning breast. The remaining seven went heroically to work to rescue the bodies of their comrades, which were now threatened to be consumed by the fire, and, although several of their number were overcome by gas, they continued at work until reinforcements went to them and finally reached the poor fellows, who were finally reached the poor fellows, who were buried beneath the coal. To their astonish-ment they found them all alive, but so bedly

to the Forty-ninth Congress as a Democrat, receiving 13,584 votes against 13,385 votes for Knowles, Republican. He was re-elected a President Harrison's Latest Appoint-

ments. President Harrison has made the following appointments: William M. Robertson, of Nebraska, to be Register of the Land Office at Neligh, Neb.; John Q. A. Braden, of South Neigh, Neb.; John Q. A. Braden, of South Dakota, to be Register of the Land Office at Aberdeen, S. D.; Clarence E. Hager, of Col-orado, to be Receiver of Public Moneys at Denver; Charles J. MacLeod, of South Da-kota, to be Receiver of Public Moneys at Aberdeen, S. D.; George V. Ayres, of South Dakota, to be Receiver of Public Moneys at Rapid City, S. D.

THE LABOR WORLD. THERE are twenty-one bakers' unions in

THE miners of Streator, Ill., elected J. J. Geraghty Mayor of that place.

EARL DUNRAVEN made a speech in London recently sympathizing with the labor move-A BRANCH of the Knights of Labor has been formed by the ropemakers of Belfast, Ireland.

city have large "extra" lists of men who are waiting for work. SAMUEL HALDEMAN, formerly President of the International Typographical Union, died recently in Washington.

ALL the surface railroads in New York

THE restoration of the bobtail cars in Indianapolis has thrown 140 conductors out of work and people are boycotting them. THE Melbourne (Australia) Omnibus Com-pany recently divided \$17,500 among its em-ployes for faithful services during the last fis-

At Charleston, S. C., the Cotton Mills Com-pany are having quite a number of cottages, built for the accommodation of the officers LONDON bakers threaten to strike unless their day be reduced from twelve hours to ten and their pay increased. There are 18,500 bakers in London.

cal year.

IT is proposed to erect labor halls in Boston and St. Louis. The unions of the latter city have been promised a site on condition that they maintain a reading room.

The Brotherhood of Railroad Conductors contributed \$18,000 for the family of a Cincinnati colleague who was arrested on what they considered a false charge.

THE associated charities of Minneapolis have requested the Board of Education, the Superintendent of Public Instruction and the labor organizations of the city to join hands

by far the largest portion, the Connellsville region alone producing nearly 5,000,000

THE Rev. Gilbert Delamatyr, who represented the Labor party of Indiana in Congress from 1879 to 1881, and who afterward took an active part in labor matters in Denver, Col., is now pastor of a church in AT Helmsville, a manufacturing village of

THE Sugar Trust has shut down all its Boston refineries except one, and hundreds of men have been discharged. Those who are working get work ten hours a day and average \$9.25 a week. Formerly they got \$10 and \$13 a week, working twelve hours a

ALL the sandstone from which grindstones; are made is practically furnished by Ohio and Michigan, the product in 1883 amounting to 41,000 long tons, worth \$231,800, against 37,400 tons in 1887, worth \$224,000, the price varying from \$6.50 to \$10 per ton at the quarries before being finished into grind-stones.

LATER NEWS.

In three weeks the World's Fair Commit tee at New York raised \$4,000,000 of the \$5,-000,000 Guarantee Fund. HEAVY rains lasting several days cause

great damage in various parts of New York, Pennsylvania and other States. Many bridges were swept away, railroads were sub-merged and traffic was suspended.

THE Committee on Legislation for New, York's International Exposition in 1892 has issued an address to the people of the United States giving the reasons why the fair should be held there.

SEVERAL miners were buried by the falling of rock in the Buffalo mine at Negaunee,

elected United States Senator in each branch THE Centennial of North Carolina's ratifi-

DIPHTHERIA is epidemic in the Twelfth

SECRETARY TRACY ordered the South

Atlantic squadron to Brazil.

of his death are untrue. THE Turkish Government has granted an

frauded through extensive smuggling of

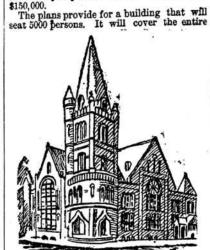


1874; and in 1881 was elected to the Twelfth Legislative Assembly as a member of the Council from Lewis and Clarke Counties, and was chosen President of the Council. He was elected a member of the Constitutional ment they found them an alive, but so belly burned and injured that they could not re-cover. The names of the victims are Francia Klein, John Jones, Henry Knauber and Thomas Jones. Convention which met in Helena in January, 1884. Afterward he was elected a delegate

NEW OFFICE-HOLDERS.

delegate to the Fiftieth Congress, receiving 16,225 votes against 12,347 for Dwyer, Republican. In the late gubernatorial contest the election was very close, Mr. Toole's majority being about 300. TALMAGE'S NEW CHURCH.

Plans Approved for an Edifice to Seat 5000 People. The Board of Trustees of Dr. T. DeWitt Talmage's Tabernacle, in Brooklyn, has approved plans for the new edifice to replace that in Schermerhorn street recently burned. Work has been commenced, and it will be finished by September 1 next. It will cost



THE NEW TABERNACLE.

The interior will be in the shape of a large The interior will be in the shape of a large amphitheatre, semi-circular, with two galleries. There will be no steps except those leading to the galleries. All the floors will slope toward the rostrum. There will be a lecture-room on the Waverley avenue side, with class-rooms on each side of the main auditorium. There will be two large reception-rooms for the especial benefit of stran-

gers.

The roof will be "open-timbered," with the beams in plain sight.

THIEVES IN TIMBER. Government Trees Cut and Carried

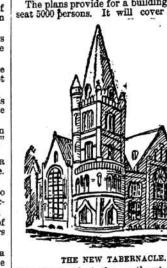
Over to Canada.

A new United States Customs station has

been established on the south shore of Lake of the Woods, near the mouth of Rainy Lake River in North Dakota. The Deputy Collector there will probably have his hands full in putting a stop to the wholesale plun-dering of Uncle Sam's forests on the northering of Oncie Sam's forests on the north-ern boundary of Minnesota. It is stated that the Canadian saw mills at Keewaten, a station on the Northern Pacific Railway, on the north shore of Lake of the Woods, have

the north shore of Lake of the Woods, have been for several years past engaged in manufacturing lumber from logs cut in Minne sots, and rafted across the lake to Canadian territory.

The United States Government has at last come to the conclusion that this wholesale lumber stealing must be stopped, and the establishment of this Customs station is one of the first steps taken in the matter. It is said that the Canadian lumbermen have eight steamboats on the Lake of the Woods engaged in towing logs across the lake and it is gaged in towing logs across the lake and it is hardly expected that they will give up the "soft snap" which they have enjoy for years without a struggle.



olot of ground at the northeast corner of Clinton and Greene avenues, extending back to Waverley avenue, 118 feet by 200.

The church will be built of Connecticut granite with trimmings of Lake Superior brown stone. The corner tower will be 160 feet high.

THE Central Federation of Labor of Albany, N. Y., will ask the Legislature to change the Fassett Prison Labor law. They say it affords workingmen little or no relief.

in preventing child labor. Of the coke supplies in the United States, last year amounting to 8,527,560 tons, and valued at \$15,000,000, Pennsylvania furnished

Lancaster, England, there is a lady who presides at all the labor meetings and has organized the operatives. Her name is Eva Humboldt, and she is a pretty and spirited

ALL the sandstone from which grindstones